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No. 6. *M. femur-rubrum*, 5; *Ipidae* (Bark Beetle) 1; Wasp, 1.

No. 7. *M. femur-rubrum*, 1; *L. 10-lineata*, 6.

No. 8. *M. femur-rubrum*, 2; *L. 10-lineata*, 1.

No. 9. *L. 10-lineata*, 2; *Gryllus assimilis*, 1; *Nemobius fasciatus*, 2.

No. 10. *M. femur-rubrum*, 3; *L. 10-lineata*, 1.

No. 11. *M. femur-rubrum*, 1; *L. 10-lineata*, 2.

No. 12. *M. femur-rubrum*, 5.

No. 13. *M. femur-rubrum*, 4; *Dendroctonus* sp? (Bark Beetle) 1.

No. 14. *M. femur-rubrum*, 5; *L. 10-lineata*, 1.

No. 15. *M. femur-rubrum*, 3; *L. 10-lineata*, 1.

No. 16. *M. femur-rubrum*, 4.

No. 17. *M. femur-rubrum*, 5; *L. 10-lineata*, 2.

No. 18. *Gryllus assimilis*, 1; *L. 10-lineata*, 1; *Agalena naevia*, 2.

No. 19. *M. femur-rubrum*, 5.

No. 20. *M. femur-rubrum*, 8; *L. 10-lineata*, 1; *Harpalus caliginosus* (Ground Beetle), 1.

No. 21. *M. femur-rubrum*, 2; *L. 10-lineata*, 1.

No. 22. *M. femur-rubrum*, 3.

No. 23. *M. femur-rubrum*, 3; *Mamestra assimilis* larva (Cutworm) 1; *Gryllus assimilis*, 1; *Euschistus variolarius* (Bug) 1; Pentotomid nymph, 1.

No. 24. *L. 10-lineata*, 4.

No. 25. *M. femur-rubrum*, 3; *Mamestra assimilis* (Cutworm) 3; *Agalena naevia*, 1.

A. BROOKER KLUGH,
Queen's University, Canada.

EGG-LAYING BY THE "HORNED TOAD", *PHRYNOSOMA CORNUTUM*.

According to Gadow (Cambridge Natural History, p. 533 of vol. Amphibia and Reptiles) all the species of *Phrynosoma* or Horned Lizards are viviparous, in which they differ from nearly all of

the other *Iguanidae*. A female specimen of the Texas "Horned Toad," *P. cornutum*, whose previous history was unknown, was given the writer late in the spring of 1921. During the night of June 7 to 8 this animal laid three eggs, whose yellowish-white, leathery shells measured 10 mm. x 16 mm. in size.

On the evening of June 11 the animal was found dead in its cage; it had probably been dead for some hours. On opening the body it was found to contain 34 eggs, similar to the three that had been laid four days before.

The writer has made no observations upon the breeding habits of these lizards, and he would like to know whether they commonly vary their supposed viviparous habits in this way.*

Since no embryos were found in any of a number of the eggs that were examined, it is likely that fertilization had not taken place. In this event the eggs would not, of course, develop and they would have to be laid in order to be gotten from the body.

It is possible that the animal had been in captivity for some time before coming into the writer's hands, and had thus escaped impregnation.

The bulk of the eggs was so enormous in comparison to the size of the animal that their resorption would seem impossible.

ALBERT M. REESE,
West Virginia University.

* [Our most detailed account of the egg laying of *P. cornutum* is that of Strecker (1908, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXI, pp. 165-169). Editors.]